

ATLANTIS

LARGE SUBMERGED SETTLEMENT AT -28.62737, 38.42087



Abstract

This paper explores the potential existence of a submerged urban settlement at coordinates -28.62737, 38.42084, located within the Azores Archipelago, south of the islands of Pico and Faial. High-resolution radar imagery provided by the European Marine Observation Data Network (EMODnet) has revealed a submerged structure with features suggestive of natural origins. The site lies at a depth of 585 meters at its peak and extends to approximately 700 meters below sea level at its base, covering a substantial area indicative of a large, complex settlement. Preliminary analysis of the radar data highlights geometric patterns consistent with urban planning, including rectilinear formations and grid-like structures, which stand in stark contrast to the natural geological formations in the surrounding seafloor. These findings, if

substantiated by further investigation, could indicate the presence of an ancient city, submerged due to tectonic activity or sea level rise. This discovery has profound implications for understanding early human settlement patterns in the Atlantic, as well as the geological and historical processes that shaped the Azores region. Further interdisciplinary research, incorporating marine archaeology, geology, and oceanographic surveying, is required to verify the site's origins and assess its cultural and historical significance.

Atlantis: Investigating a Potential Ancient Settlement in the Azores Archipelago

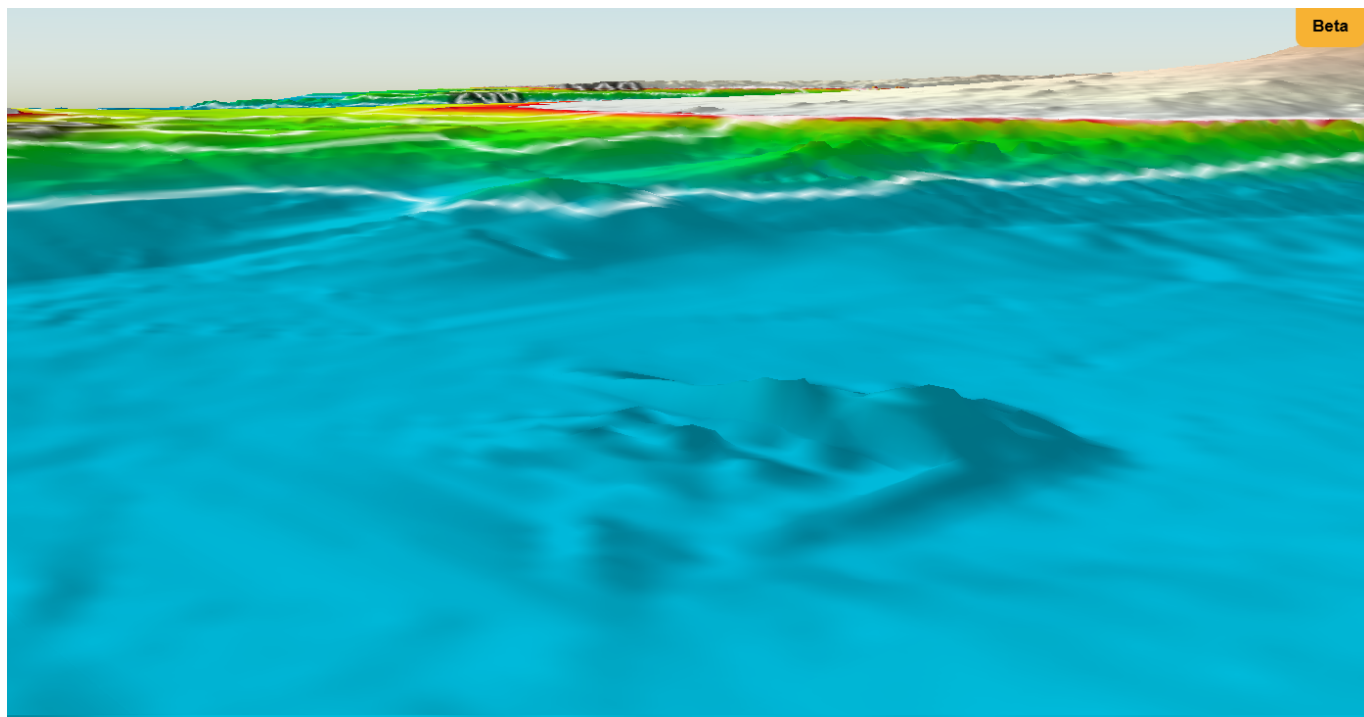
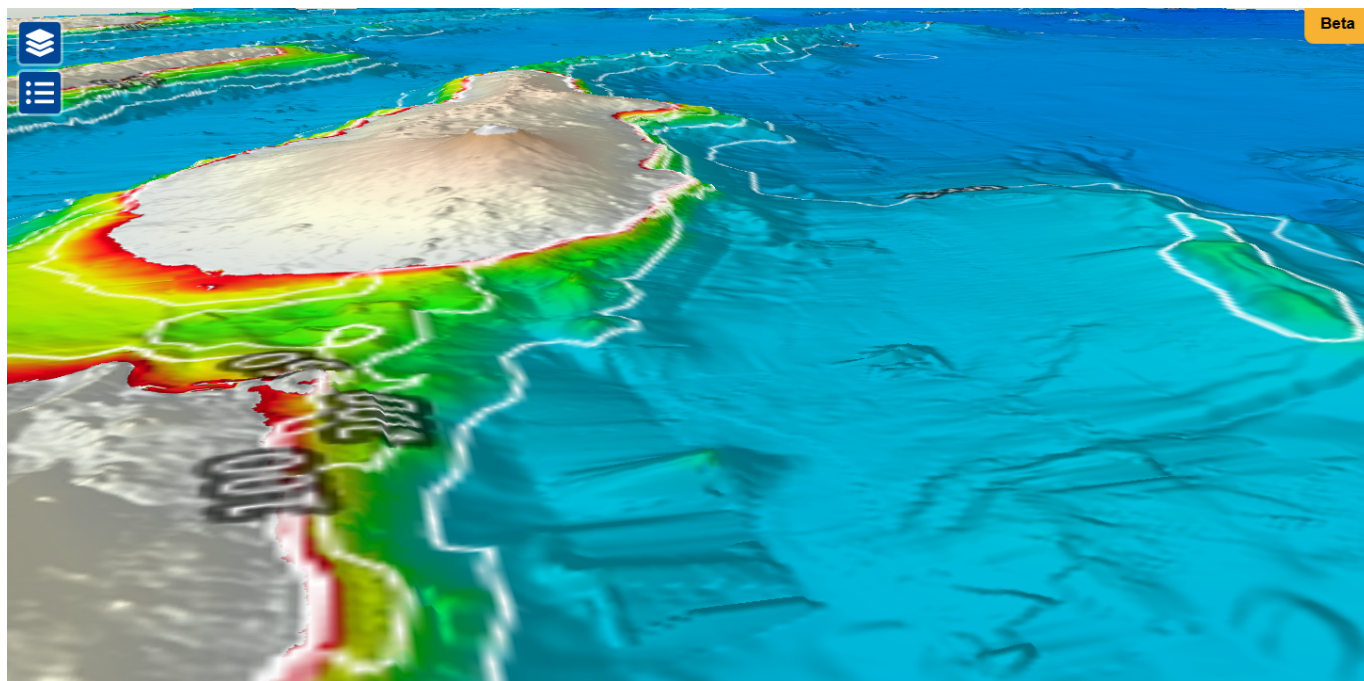
Recently, radar imaging from the European Marine Observation Data Network (EMODnet) revealed an intriguing structure at coordinates -28.62737, 38.42084, located south of the islands of Pico and Faial. The site, now submerged beneath 585 to 700 meters of seawater, exhibits features that suggest it may be the remnants of an ancient human settlement. With evidence of a squared perimeter and what appears to be a ramp-like structure reminiscent of those used in Egyptian pyramid construction, this discovery could hold critical clues about early civilizations and their engineering capabilities.

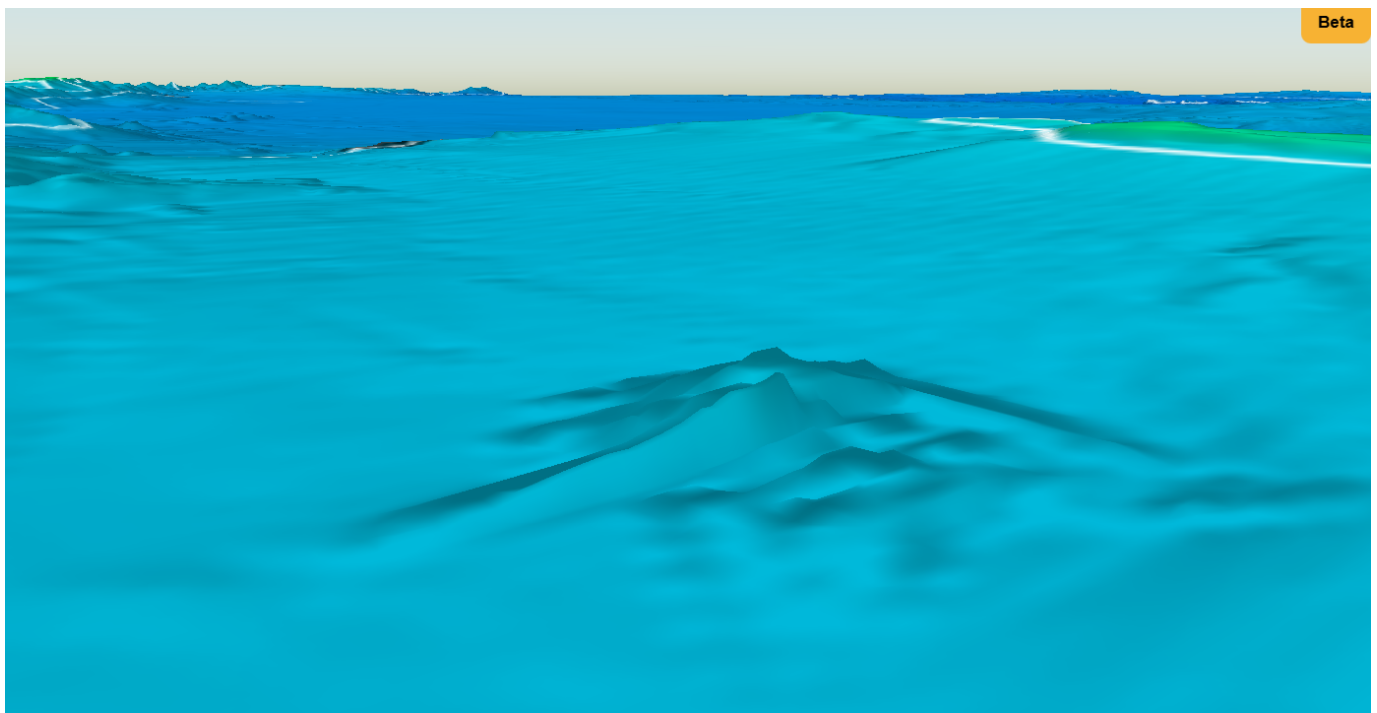
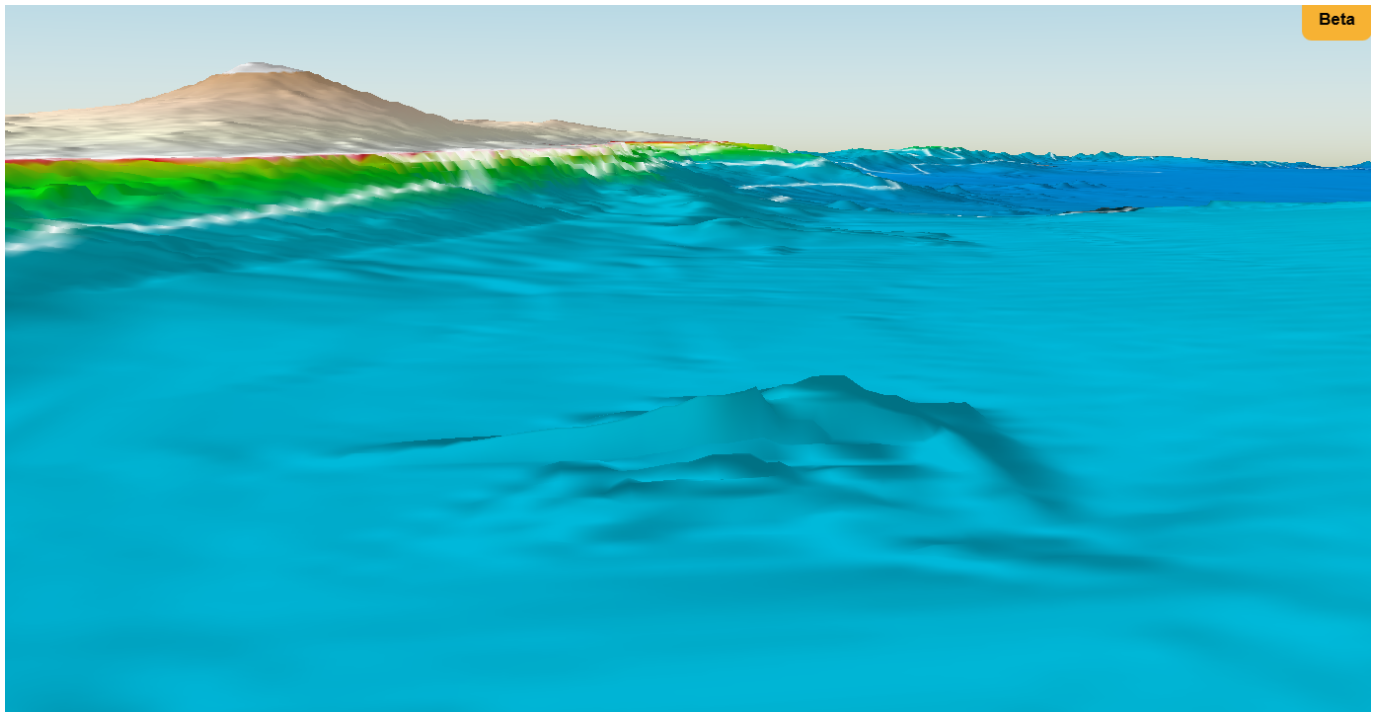
Radar Evidence and Site Characteristics

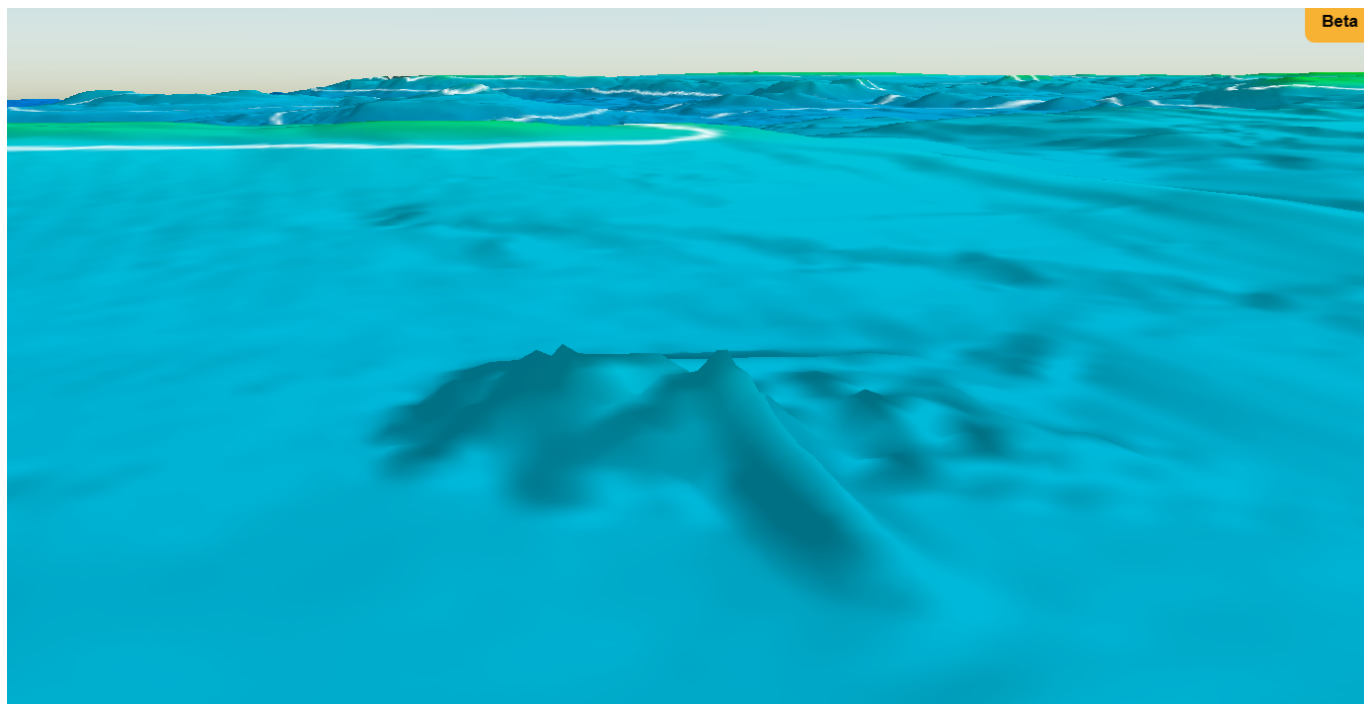
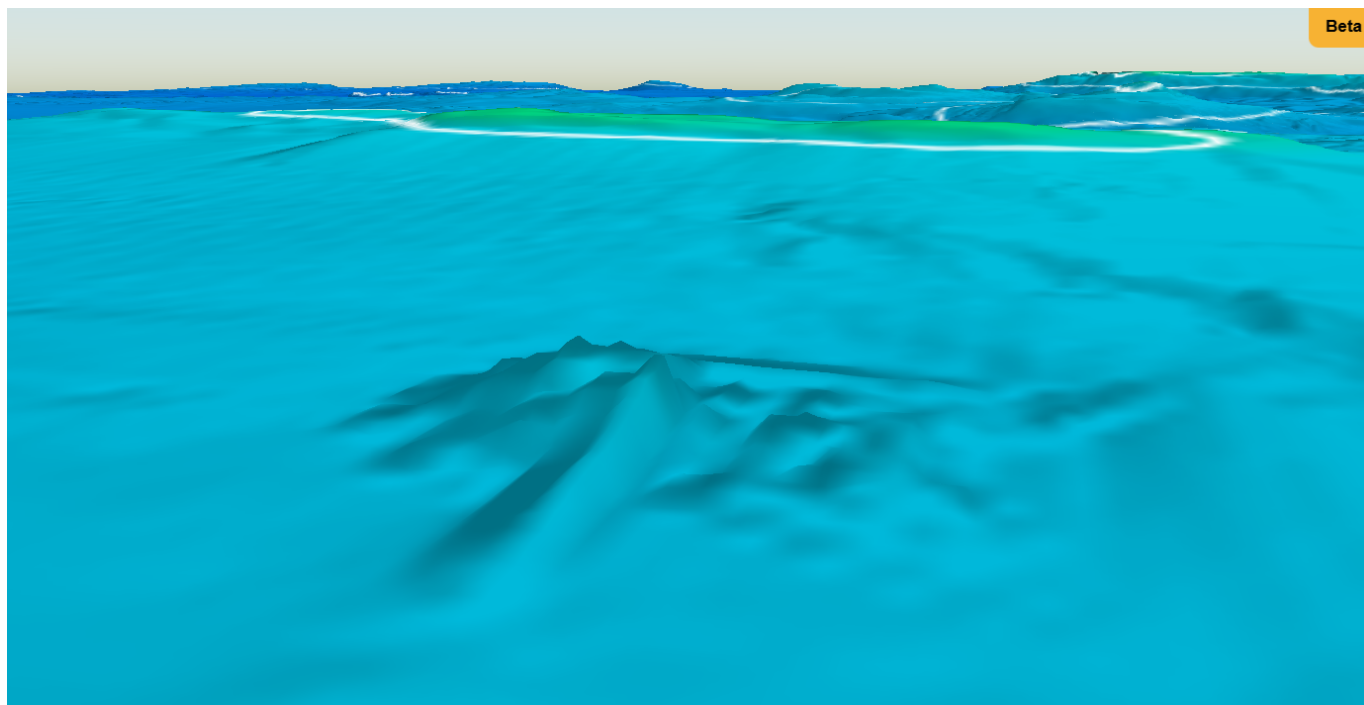
Radar data has brought to light remarkable features of this submerged site, which strongly point to human influence. The structure's squared perimeter hints at intentional design, consistent with urban planning seen in ancient settlements. Inside this perimeter lies a prominent ramp-like feature, which appears to ascend from the lower elevations near 700 meters below sea level to the structure's higher points at 585 meters below sea level.

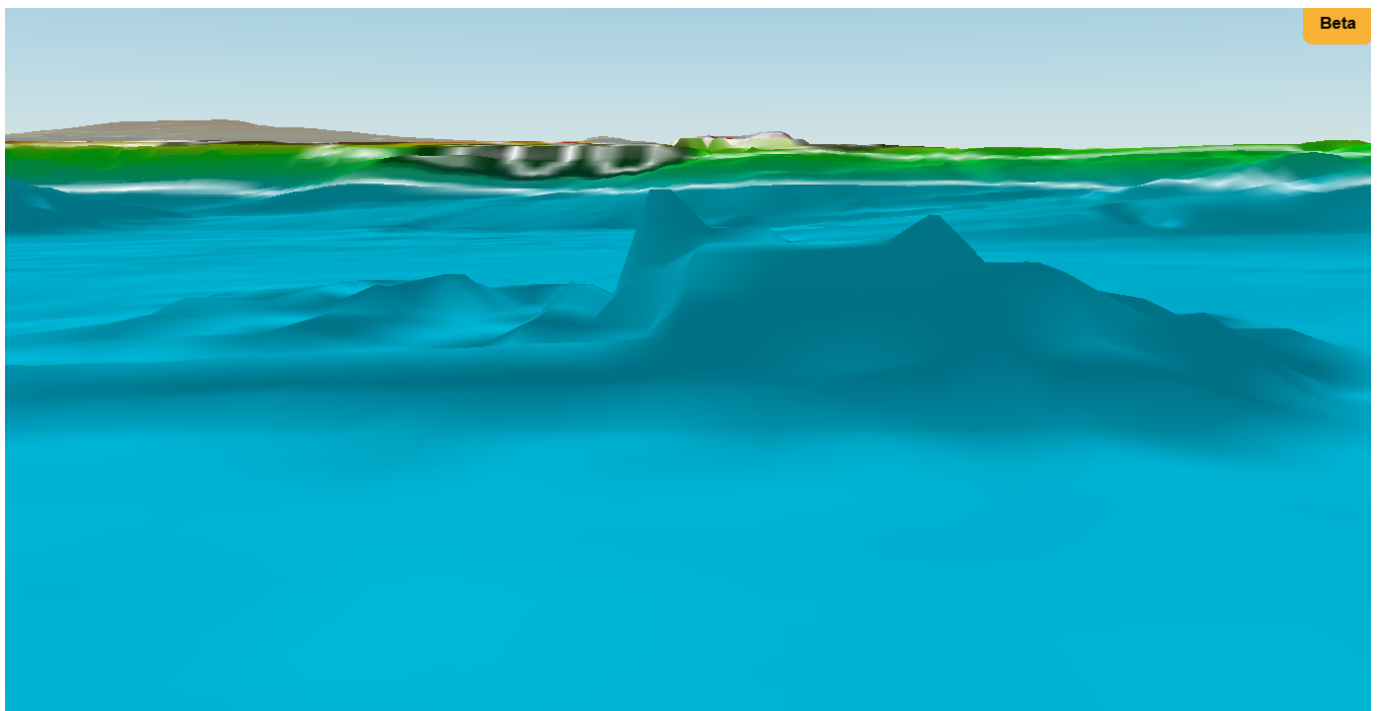
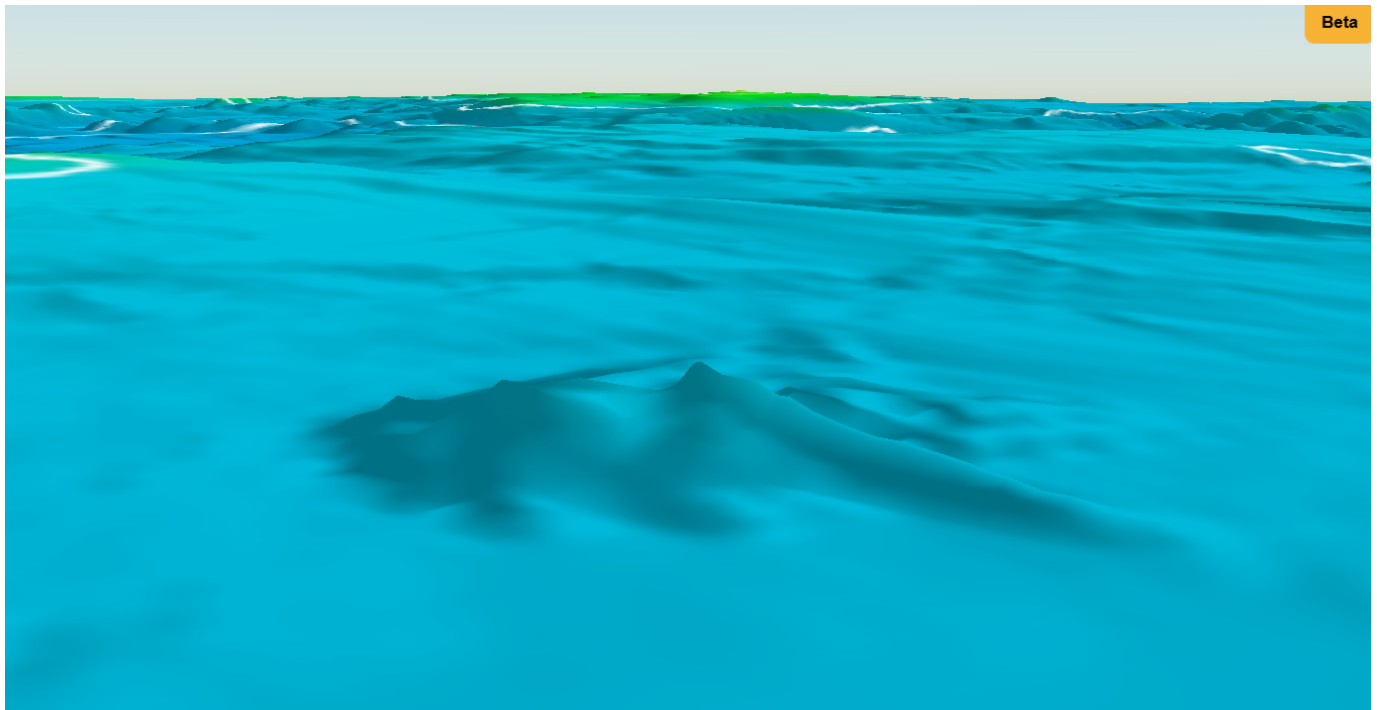
This ramp-like formation is particularly notable for its resemblance to the ramps believed to have been used in ancient Egypt for transporting materials during the construction of monumental structures like the pyramids. If this similarity is more than coincidental, it may suggest advanced engineering practices by the builders of this settlement, potentially offering insights into their technological sophistication and construction methods.

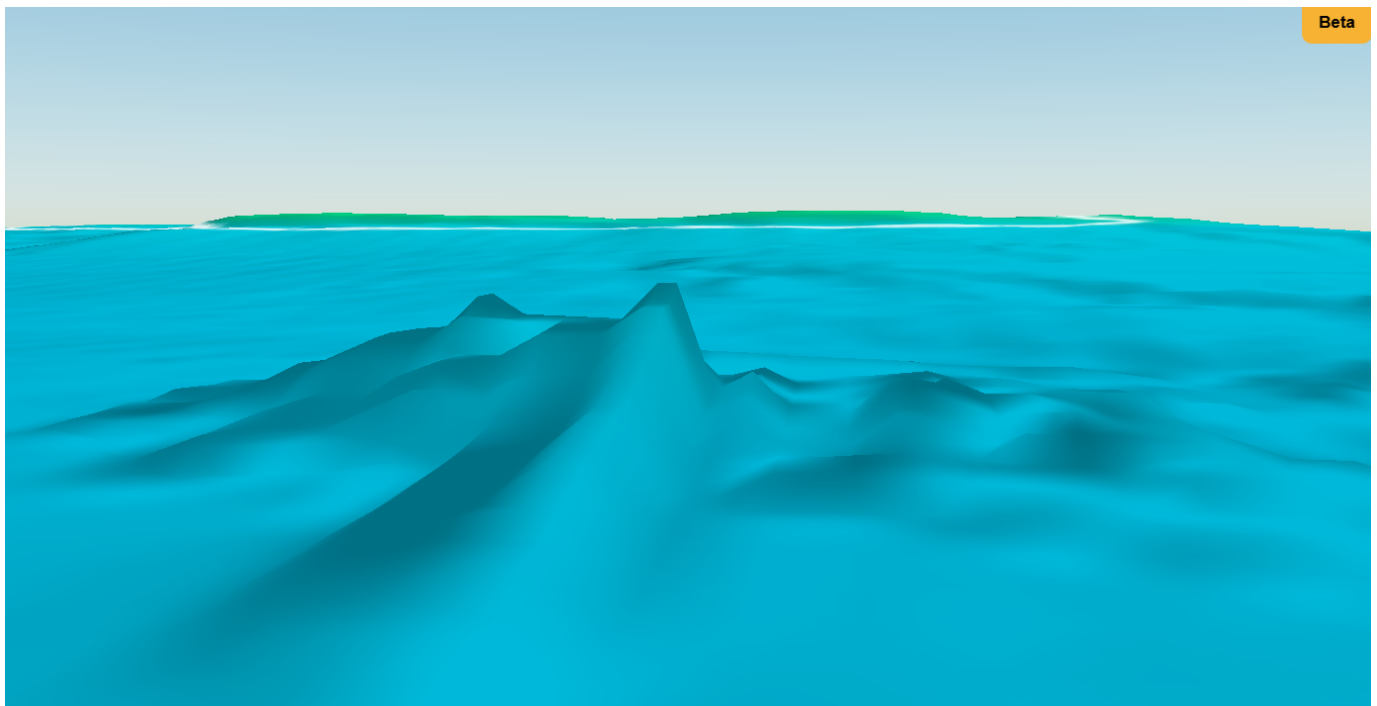
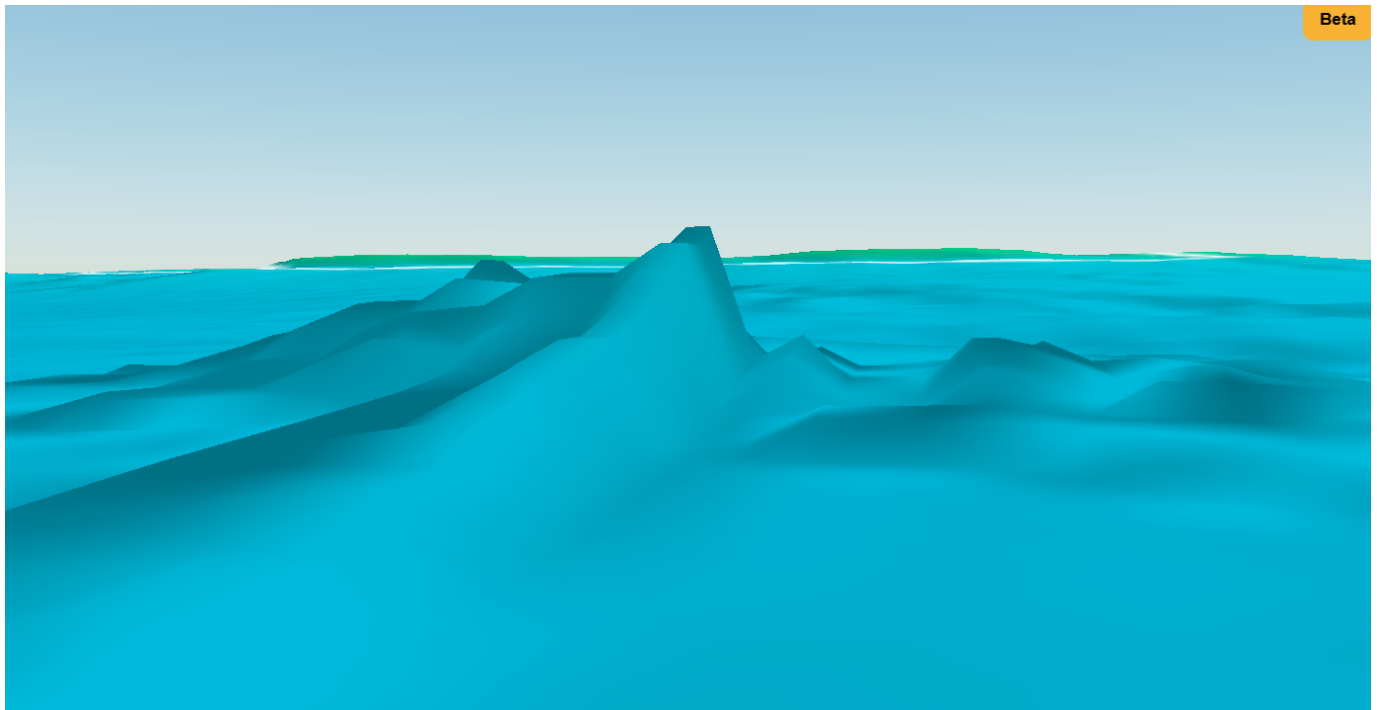
EMOdent RADAR Imagery











Final Thoughts

The potential submerged settlement at coordinates -28.62737, 38.42084 represents an extraordinary opportunity to uncover new insights about ancient civilizations and their interactions with the dynamic environment of the Azores Archipelago. With features such as a squared perimeter and ramp-like structure reminiscent of ancient Egyptian engineering, the site presents a tantalizing mystery that demands further investigation. By integrating marine archaeology, geology, and historical research, scientists can begin to unravel the origins and significance of this underwater enigma. If confirmed, this discovery could redefine our understanding of early human activity in the Atlantic and provide a window into a forgotten past beneath the waves.

Special Thanks

The European Marine Observation Data Network.